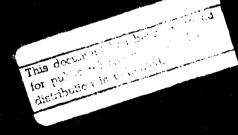


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DELAWARE RIVER BASIN,

TRIBUTARY TO TUNKHANNOCK CREEK, MONROE COUNTY,

**PENNSYLVANIA** 

#### BRIER CREST WOODS DAM

(NDI ID No. PA-00879 DER ID No. 45-245) BRIER CREST WOODS, INC.



PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Prepared by

GANNETT FLEMING CORDDRY AND CARPENTER, INC. Consulting Engineers P.O. Box 1963 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105

PACW31-80-C -0017 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers Baltimore, Maryland 21203

FEBRUARY 1980

#### PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

#### DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

### TRIBUTARY TO TUNKHANNOCK CREEK, MONROE COUNTY

#### PENNSYLVANIA

#### BRIER CREST WOODS DAM

NDI ID No. PA-00879 DER ID No. 45-245

BRIER CREST WOODS, INC.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

#### FEBRUARY 1980

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	Description	Page
SECTION 3 SECTION 4 SECTION 5 SECTION 6	-Project Information -Engineering Data -Visual Inspection -Operational Procedures -Hydrology and Hydraulics -Structural Stability -Assessment, Recommendations, and Proposed Remedial Measures	6 8 10 11 13
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#### **APPENDICES**

Appendix	<u>Title</u>
A	Checklist - Engineering Data.
B	Checklist - Visual Inspection.
C	Photographs.
D	Hydrology and Hydraulics.
E	Plates.
F	Geology.

### PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

#### BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITION

#### AND

#### RECOMMENDED ACTION

Name of Dam: Brier Crest Woods Dam

NDI ID No. PA-00879 DER ID No. 45-245

Size: Small (16 feet high; 247 acre-ft)

Hazard

Classification: Significant

Owner: Brier Crest Woods, Inc.
Vincent Marconi, President

P.O. Box 1

Blakeslee, Pa. 18610

State Located: Pennsylvania

County Located: Monroe

Stream: Tributary to Tunkhannock Creek

Date of Inspection: 14 November 1979

Based on visual inspection, available records, calculations, and past operational performance, Brier Crest Woods Dam is judged to be in good condition. The existing spillway will pass the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF), which is twice the Spillway Design Flood (SDF), with 0.2 foot of freeboard. Based on the criteria and the downstream conditions, the SDF is the 1/2 PMF. If the low areas on the top of the dam were filled to the design elevation, the freeboard would increase to 0.5 foot. The spillway capacity is rated as adequate.

No stability problems were evident for the embankment. The spillway weir meets recommended guidelines for stability.

The ability of the outlet works to function is uncertain.

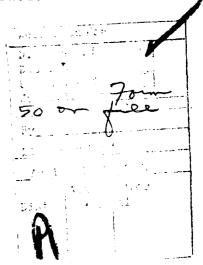
Maintenance procedures for the dam and appurtenant structures are inadequate.

The following studies and remedial measures are recommended to be undertaken by the Owner, in approximate order of priority, without delay:

- (1) Ensure the operational adequacy of the outlet works, and operate it on a regular basis.
- (2) Establish an adequate grass cover on the downstream slope.
  - (3) Fill in low areas at the top of the dam.

In addition, the Owner should institute the following operational and maintenance procedures:

- (1) Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system for Brier Crest Woods Dam.
- (2) During periods of unusually heavy rains, provide round-the-clock surveillance of Brier Crest Woods Dam. Have sufficient personnel available to remove debris that may collect at the spillway bridge.
- (3) When warnings of a storm of major proportions are given by the National Weather Service, the Owner should activate his emergency operation and warning system.
- (4) Institute an inspection program such that the dam is inspected frequently. As presently required by the Commonwealth, the inspection program should include a formal annual inspection by a professional engineer experienced in the design and contruction of dams. Utilize the inspection results to determine if remedial measures are necessary.
- (5) Institute a maintenance program so that all features of the dam are properly maintained.



#### BRIER CREST WOODS DAM

Submitted by:

GANNETT FLEMING CORDDRY AND CARPENTER, INC.

FREDERICK PUTCHKO

Project Manager, Dam Section

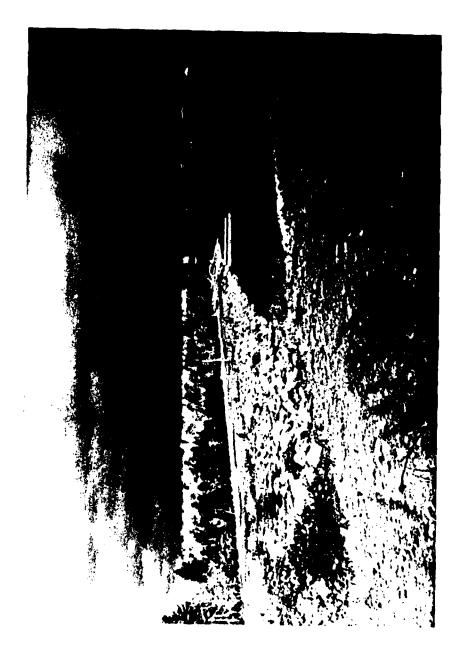
Date: 21 March 1980

Approved by:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

Date: 10 APF 1980



BRIER CHEST WOODS DAM

#### DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

#### TRIBUTARY TO TUNKHANNOCK CREEK, MONROE COUNTY

#### **PENNSYLVANIA**

#### BRIER CREST WOODS DAM

NDI ID No. PA-00879 DER ID No. 45-245

BRIER CREST WOODS, INC.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

FEBRUARY 1980

SECTION 1

PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 General.

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- a. Authority. The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.
- b. <u>Purpose</u>. The purpose of the inspection is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

#### 1.2 Description of Project.

a. Dam and Appurtenances. Brier Crest Woods Dam is a homogeneous earthfill embankment with a toe drain. The dam, including the spillway, is 790 feet long and is 16 feet high at maximum section. The spillway is located near the middle of the dam. It is a concrete gravity weir with a concrete exit channel apron. A reinforced concrete bridge crosses

over the spillway. The spillway crest is 25 feet long and is 5.0 feet below the design top elevation of the dam. Vertical walls that retain the embankment act as approach and exit channel walls. The walls also act as bridge abutments to support the spillway bridge. The underside of the bridge is 4.0 feet above the spillway crest. The outlet works consists of a 12-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe in the spillway weir with a sluice gate at the upstream end. The gate operating mechanism extends up to the bridge railing. The various features of the dam are shown on the Photographs in Appendix C and on the Plates in Appendix E. A description of the geology is included in Appendix F.

- b. Location. Brier Crest Woods Dam is located on a tributary to Tunkhannock Creek in Tunkhannock Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. The dam is approximately 3.7 miles southeast of Blakeslee. Brier Crest Woods Dam is shown on the 1973 Photorevision to USGS Quadrangle, Blakeslee, Pennsylvania, at latitude N 41° 02' 50" and longitude W 75° 33' 15". A location map is shown on Plate E-1.
- c. <u>Size Classification</u>. Small (16 feet high, 247 acre-feet).
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. Significant hazard. Downstream conditions indicate that a significant hazard classification is warranted for Brier Crest Woods Dam (Paragraphs 3.1e and 5.1c (5)).
- e. Ownership. Brier Crest Woods, Inc., Vincent Marconi, President, P.O. Box 1, Blakeslee, PA 18610.
  - f. Purpose of Dam. Recreation.
- g. Design and Construction History. Brier Crest Woods Dam was designed by Edward C. Hess Associates, Inc., Consulting Engineers of Stroudsburg, PA. The preliminary design was submitted to the Commonwealth in 1971. The Commonwealth, apparently suggested some changes to mitigate the environmental impact. The final design was submitted to the Commonwealth in April 1972. The Commonwealth issued a permit for construction in June 1972. Construction was started in the summer of 1972 by G. H. Litts and Son, Inc., Contractors of Marshalls Creek, PA., under the supervision of Edward C. Hess Associates. The dam was completed in September 1973. Clifford L. Dennis of Edward C. Hess Associates was the project engineer throughout design and construction.

h. Normal Operational Procedure. The pool is maintained at the spillway crest level with excess inflow discharging over the spillway. The outlet works is not used. Spillway discharge flows downstream to the confluence with Tunkhannock Creek.

#### 1.3 Pertinent Data.

a.	Drainage Area. (square miles)	0.5
b.	Discharge at Damsite. (cfs.) Maximum known flood at damsite	Unknown.
	Outlet works at maximum pool elevation	15
	Spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation Design conditions Existing conditions	970 920
c.	Elevation. (feet above msl.) Top of dam Design conditions Existing conditions Maximum pool	1807.0 1806.7
	Design conditions Existing conditions Normal pool (spillway crest) Upstream invert outlet works Downstream invert outlet works Streambed at toe of dam	1807.0 1806.7 1802.0 1791.7 1791.5
d.	Reservoir Length. (miles) Normal pool Maximum pool	0.33 0.38
e.	Storage. (acre-feet) Normal pool Maximum pool (design)	110 247
f.	Reservoir Surface. (acres) Normal pool Maximum pool (design)	26.2 28.5
g.	Dam. Type	Homogeneous earthfill with toe drain.

Dam. (cont'd) g. 790 Length (feet) 16 Height (feet) 44 (changes to Topwidth (feet) 30 feet adjacent to spillway) Side Slopes Design 1V on 2.5H Upstream Downstream 1V on 2.5H (slopes flatten adjacent to spillway) Earthfill with Zoning toe drain. Cutoff trench Cut-off backfilled with embankment fill. Grout Curtain None. h. Diversion and Regulating None. Tunnel. i. Spillway. Concrete Type gravity weir. 25.0 Length of Weir (reet) 1802.0 Crest Elevation Reservoir, Upstream Channel vertical concrete

Downstream Channel

walls.

apron.

Concrete

The second secon

 $\frac{\text{Regulating Outlets.}}{\text{Type.}}$ j.

One 12-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe.

Length (feet)

13

Closure

Sluice gate at intake at up-stream end.

Access

On bridge over spillway.

#### ENGINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 Design.

- a. <u>Data Available</u>. Design data available for review included the following: approved design drawings, specifications, foundation data from test pits, and permit application reports.
- b. Design Features. The project is described in Paragraph 1.2a. The various features of the dam are shown on the Photographs in Appendix C and on Plates E-2 to E-5 in Appendix E. The embankment is shown on Photographs A through D. The spillway is shown on Photographs D through F. The outlet works is shown on Photographs D and E.
- c. <u>Design Considerations</u>. Nothing was noted in the review of the design data that would cause concern. The specifications generally reflected good engineering practice.

#### 2.2 Construction.

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- a. Data Available. Construction data available for review included construction progress reports prepared by the design engineer and correspondence regarding construction. The design engineer verbally amplified the construction reports.
- b. Construction Considerations. The design engineer amplified the records to explain that some of the embankment material that was placed during the fall of 1972 came from a swamp in the reservoir area. Consequently, the material was quite wet and drying the material sufficiently to meet density requirements was time consuming. He pointed out, however, that although it was difficult, the Contractor did dry the material sufficiently to compact the fill to the required density. He stated that no other problems arose during construction. The available information indicates that the embankment was well constructed.
- 2.3 Operation. There are no formal records of operation. There have been no formal inspections of the dam since its construction. There are no records of any problems with the dam.

#### 2.4 Evaluation.

- a. Availability. Engineering data were provided by the Bureau of Dams and Waterway Management, Department of Environmental Resources, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (PennDER). The Owner made available a representative for information during the visual inspection. The design engineer researched his files and provided information at the request of the inspection team.
- b. Adequacy. The type and amount of available design data and other engineering data are somewhat limited; the assessment is based on the combination of available data, visual inspection, performance history, hydrologic assumptions, and hydraulic assumptions.
- c. <u>Validity</u>. There is no reason to question the validity of the available data.

#### VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3.1 Findings.

- a. <u>General</u>. The overall appearance of the dam is good. Some deficiencies were observed as noted below. A sketch of the dam with the locations of deficiencies is presented on Exhibit B-1 in Appendix B. Survey information acquired for this report is summarized in Appendix B. On the day of the inspection, the pool was at spillway crest. Rainfall immediately preceding the inspection resulted in very wet soil conditions.
- b. Embankment. The embankment is in good condition. The top of the dam is used as an access road; it is not covered with vegetation. Vehicular traffic has created minor depressions, which were full of water on the day of the inspection (Photograph A). The upstream slope is protected by riprap, which is in good condition (Photograph A). The grass on the downstream slope is in poor condition. It is thin and many bare areas exist. Surface runoff has eroded many very shallow rills over most of the downstream slope (Photograph B). Soil eroded from the embankment covers the toe drains, which were not evident during the inspection (Photograph C). A 0.25-gpm flow was observed along the downstream toe of the dam to the right of the spillway. Its source could not be determined.

The survey performed for this inspection (Appendix B) reveals that low areas exist on the top of the embankment to the left of the spillway. The lowest area is 0.3 foot below design elevation. The survey section shown in Appendix B has flatter slopes and a narrower top width than the typical section shown on Plate E-3 in Appendix E.

c. Appurtenant Structures. The spillway is in good condition. No deficiencies were observed at either the weir or the exit channel apron. The sidewalls of the exit channel apron, which also act as the bridge abutments, have a shrinkage crack on each side approximately coincident with the axis of the dam. The weep holes in these walls were trickling (Photograph F). The bridge deck is in good condition.

The outlet works is located at the spillway. It consists of a corrugated metal pipe extending through the weir with a sluice gate at the upstream end. The pipe is rusty. The Owner's representative could not locate the key to the padlock that secures the gate operating mechanism to the bridge railing (Photograph E). He did not recollect the gate ever being operated.

- d. Reservoir Area. The watershed is mostly wooded. The only development is minor and is part of the Brier Crest Woods Development. Slopes in the watershed are generally mild.
- e. <u>Downstream Conditions</u>. The valley at the damsite is relatively wide and flat. About 0.2 mile downstream, the valley narrows and steepens. It then passes below Pa. Route 903 in a small culvert. Just beyond Route 903, the stream drops very rapidly to its confluence with Tunkhannock Creek, which is about 0.4 mile downstream from the dam. Were the dam to fail, damage would probably occur at both a dwelling and a ski shop. Downstream conditions showing the probable limits of flooding from a dam failure are sketched in Appendix D.

#### OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

- 4.1 <u>Procedure</u>. The reservoir is maintained at the spillway crest <u>level</u> with excess inflow discharging over the spillway and into the downstream channel. The outlet works is not used.
- 4.2 Maintenance of Dam. The Owner's representative reported that maintenance of the dam was infrequent. He also reported that inspections were infrequent, informal, and not in detail. Apparently, some inspections of the dam are being performed as the design engineer was recently called to the site to investigate a minor leak in the sluice gate.
- 4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities. The outlet works is not maintained.
- 4.4 Warning Systems in Effect. The Owner's representative stated that he was not aware of any emergency operation and warning system.
- 4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy. The maintenance of the outlet works is inadequate. Although the embankment and spillway are in good condition, the lack of formal maintenance procedures could result in eventual deterioration of the dam. Inspections are necessary to detect hazardous conditions at the dam. An emergency operation and warning system is necessary to reduce the risk of dam failure should adverse conditions develop and to prevent loss of life should the dam fail.

#### HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

#### 5.1 Evaluation of Features.

- a. Design Data. The available data for the spillway indicates that the design was based on a Curve "C" discharge of 720 cfs that was required by the Commonwealth. The design head was 4 feet, with 1 foot of freeboard provided. The underside of the spillway bridge was set at the design head elevation. The design spillway capacity used in this Report is 973 cfs, and it was computed using the maximum available head of 5.0 feet for design conditions.
- b. Experience Data. No records of maximum pool levels are available.

#### Visual Observations.

- (1) General. The visual inspection of Brier Crest Woods Dam, which is described in Section 3, resulted in a number of observations relevant to hydrology and hydraulics. These observations are evaluated herein for the various features.
- (2) Embankment. The low areas on the top of the dam limit the existing spillway capacity to less than the maximum capacity.
- (3) Appurtenant Structures. The design elevation of the underside of the spillway bridge is lower than the design top of dam elevation, which would cause pressure flow when water is near the top of the dam. Discharges under pressure flow would be less than under a free overfall condition. In computing the existing spillway capacity and in evaluating the spillway adequacy, the effect of the above condition was included. There is the potential for the bridge to collect debris during storms. This would reduce the spillway capacity. In computing the existing spillway capacity, the effect of debris was not considered.

The ability of the outlet works to function is uncertain. At present, it cannot be relied upon to draw down the reservoir.

- (4) Reservoir Area. No conditions were observed in the watershed that might present significant hazard to the dam.
- observed downstream from the dam that would reduce the hydraulic capacity of the spillway. A failure of the dam would result in a significant discharge along Pa. Route 903. This would probably occur as sheet flow. It would cause damage to a ski shop and to the basement of a dwelling. Loss of life from a failure is possible but unlikely. Downstream from the confluence with Tunkhannock Creek, there are no structures adjacent to the stream for 2.5 miles. The downstream conditions indicate that a significant hazard classification is warranted for Brier Crest Woods Dam.

#### d. Overtopping Potential.

- (1) Spillway Design Flood. According to the criteria established by the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for the size (Small) and hazard potential (Significant) of Brier Crest Woods Dam is between the 100-Year Flood and one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). Because of the possibility of loss of life downstream, the one-half PMF is selected as the SDF for Brier Crest Woods Dam. The watershed was modeled with the HEC-1DB computer program. A description of the model is included in Appendix D. The assessment of the dam is based on existing conditions. The effects of future development are not considered.
- (2) Summary of Results. Pertinent results are tabulated at the end of Appendix D. The analysis reveals that Brier Crest Woods Dam can pass the PMF with 0.2 foot of freeboard. If the low areas at the top of the dam were filled in, the freeboard would increase to 0.5 foot.
- (3) <u>Spillway Adequacy</u>. The criteria used to rate the spillway adequacy of a dam are described in Appendix D. Because the dam can pass the PMF, which is twice the SDF, the spillway capacity is rated as adequate.

#### STRUCTURAL STABILITY

#### 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability.

#### Visual Observations.

- (1) General. The visual inspection of Brier Crest Woods Dam, which is described in Section 3, resulted in a number of observations relevant to structural stability. These observations are evaluated herein for the various features.
- (2) Embankment. The depressions caused by vehicular traffic on the top of the dam are of no concern. The erosion on the downstream slope, which was caused by surface runoff, is not a hazard at present. Long-term neglect could worsen the situation. The design engineer reported that the grass cover at the end of construction was adequate. The reason for the poor growth of the grass is unknown. The design engineer reported that the toe drains were constructed as shown on Plate E-3. The soil which covers them should not affect their proper functioning. The flow that was observed along the toe is insignificant. In all probability it was surface runoff.

The low areas on the top of the embankment probably resulted from settlement. The design engineer reported that the template of the section surveyed for this inspection was approximately the same as the as-constructed template. He reported that the design drawings do not clearly reflect the template near the spillway.

(3) Appurtenant Structures. The shrinkage cracks in the exit channel walls are not a hazard at present; they do have the potential to eventually start spalling. The minor flow from the weep holes indicates that they are probably functioning correctly.

The outlet works operation is assessed in Section 5. The rusty outlet works pipe is of no concern. In essence, the pipe just acts as a form for the surrounding spillway weir concrete.

b. Design and Construction Data. The design engineer reported that no stability analysis was performed for the

embankment. He also reported that an analysis for the spillway weir was performed but that it could not be located in his files.

For this report, the stability of the spillway weir was checked under the maximum loading condition. Earth pressure and uplift were used in the analysis. For the maximum loading condition, pool level at design top of dam, the resultant was within the middle third of the base. Both the resistance to sliding and toe pressure were adequate. The stability of the spillway weir meets the criteria established by the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE) for stability of gravity structures.

- c. Operating Records. There are no formal records of operation. According to available data, no stability problems have occurred over the operational history of the dam.
- d. <u>Post-construction Changes</u>. There have been no post-construction changes to Brier Crest Woods Dam.
- e. Seismic Stability. Brier Crest Woods Dam is located in Seismic Zone 1. Earthquake loadings are not considered to be significant for small dams located in Zone 1 when there are no readily apparent stability problems. As there are no readily apparent stability problems, the ability of the dam to withstand an earthquake is assumed to be adequate.

#### ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND REMEDIAL MEASURES

#### 7.1 Dam Assessment.

#### a. Safety.

- (1) Based on available records, visual inspection, calculations, and past operational performance, Brier Crest Woods Dam is judged to be in good condition. Based on existing conditions, the spillway will pass the PMF which is twice the Spillway Design Flood (SDF), with 0.2 foot of freeboard. Based on the criteria and the downstream conditions, the SDF is the 1/2 PMF. If the low areas on the top of the dam were filled to the design elevation, the freeboard would increase to 0.5 foot. The spillway capacity is rated as adequate.
- (2) No stability problems were evident for the embankment.
- (3) The spillway weir meets OCE guidelines for stability under the maximum operating condition.
- (4) The ability of the outlet works to function is uncertain.
- (5) Maintenance procedures for the dam and appurtenant structures are inadequate.
- (6) A summary of the features and observed deficiencies is listed below:

Feature and Location Observed Deficiency

Embankment: Low areas at top; minor

erosion of downstream slope; poor vegetation on downstream

slope.

Spillway: Shrinkage cracks in exit

channel sidewalls.

Outlet Works: Uncertain operation.

- b. Adequacy of Information. The information available is such that an assessment of the condition of the dam can be inferred from the combination of visual inspection, past performance, and computations performed prior to and as part of this study.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. The recommendations in Paragraph 7.2 should be implemented without delay.
- d. Necessity for Further Investigations. Accomplishment of remedial measures will not require further investigations by the Owner.

#### 7.2 Recommendations and Remedial Measures.

- a. The following studies and remedial measures are recommended to be undertaken by the Owner, in approximate order of priority, without delay:
- (1) Ensure the operational adequacy of the outlet works.
- (2) Establish an adequate grass cover on the downstream slope.
  - (3) Fill in low areas at the top of the dam.
- b. In addition, the Owner should institute the following operational and maintenance procedures:
- (1) Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system for Brier Crest Woods Dam.
- (2) During periods of unusually heavy rains, provide round-the-clock surveillance of Brier Crest Woods Dam. Have sufficient personnel available to remove debris that may collect at the spillway bridge.
- (3) When warnings of a storm of major proportions are given by the National Weather Service, the Owner should activate his emergency operation and warning system.
- (4) Institute an inspection program such that the dam is inspected frequently. As presently required by the Commonwealth, the inspection program should include a formal annual inspection by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams. Utilize the inspection results to determine if remedial measures are necessary.
- (5) Institute a maintenance program so that all features of the dam are properly maintained.

APPENDIX A

CHECKLIST - ENGINEERING DATA

CHECKLIST

ENGINEERING DATA

NAME OF DAM: BRIER CREST HOODS

NDI 1D NO.: PA - 00879 DER ID NO.: 45-245

Sheet 1 of 4

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATION PHASE I

SEE PLAISE E-2 TO E-5 NO RATING MUMICHBLE 1973 See PLATE E-1 Design DRAWING. PLATE E-3 PLATE E-4 1972 10 SEE SE E Ruil TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM CONSTRUCTION HISTORY REGIONAL VICINITY MAP ITEM Constraints Discharge Ratings AS-BUILT DRAWINGS OUTLETS: Plan Details

Mah	REMARKS
RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS	Nove
DESIGN REPORTS	White And Power Resources Ropled AMMLYSIS OF Desica
GEOLOGY REPORTS	AVAILABLE Soil DATA-SEE PLATE E-3 AND MATERIALS INVESTIGATION BELOW.
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS: Hydrology and Hydraulics (H & H) Dam Stability Seepage Ctudies	STABility AND SeepAce - NonE
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS: Boring Records Laboratory Field	IN FILES: 2 SOIL SAMPLES.  (1) SILTY SAMO: DIOS = 1/2", DSO = #100\$)  41/8 < # 200, Person 1.33 × 10-6 cm/sec.  (2) SAMOY SILT: DIOS = 1", 64% < # 200, PERM 5.26×10-7 cm/sec.
POSTCONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	None

ENGINEERING DATA	Sheet 3 of 4
ITEM	REMARKS
BORROW SOURCES	δ: τ∈
MONITORING SYSTEMS	Nove
MODIFICATIONS	None
HIGH POOL RECORDS	Nove
POSTCONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	Nove
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM: Description Reports	Nove

4
oť
4
Sheet

ENGINEERING DATA

ITEM  TEM  TEM  TEM  TO THE PROPERTY OF THE CORD OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	REMARKS
MAINIENANCE AND OFFICIALION RECORDS	Nov 6
SPILLWAY: Plan Sections Details	See Punte E-4
OPERATING EQUIPMENT: Plans Details	See Plate E-4
PREVIOUS INSPECTIONS Dates Deficiencies	207

APPENDIX B

CHECKLIST - VISUAL INSPECTION

## CHECKLIST

# VISUAL INSPECTION

## PHASE I

ty: Mon Roe State: PENNSYLVANIA	DER ID No.: 45-245	FARTHFILL Hazard Category: SIGNIFICANT Vovember 1979 Weather: CLOUDY - MINIDY Temperature: 40-45°F	Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection: 1802.0 msl/Tailwater at Time of Inspection: 1791.0 msl			A White with Cost and
Name of Dam: BRIER CREST WOOR'S COUNTY: MONROE	NDI ID No.: PA - 00879	Type of Dam: Zoned ENRIHFILL Date(s) Inspection: 14 November	Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection:	Inspection Personnel: D. Witson (GFcc)	D. E beksow (GFCC)	

EMBANKMENT
Sheet 1 of 2

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	NonE	
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION: Embankment Slopes Abutment Slopes	DOWNSTREM SLOPE: ALMUST NO VEGETATIONS SHALLOW SURFACE RUNDER SWALES ON ENTIRE SLOPE	
CREST ALIGNMENT: Vertical Horizontal	HORIZ NO DEFICIENCIES VERT SEE SURVEY DATA FOLLOWING INSPECTION FORMS	
RIPRAP <del>Pallund</del>	GOOD CONDITION	

# EMBANKMENT Sheet 2 of 2

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT WITH: Abutment Spillway Other Features	No deficitucies	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	SWALE ALONG ANDWESTED ORS GROWN ORS GAM IN SWALE TO RIGHT OF SPILLWAY.	FLOW COUNT BE SURFACE RUNDEF.
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	Nove	
DRAINS	Not evident I ron. Visual inspection.	

OUTLET WORKS
Sheet 1 of 1

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	12" CMP in Concrete Spirtuny Weir.	
INTAKE STRUCTURE	SUBMERGEO	
OUTLET STRUCTURE	Pipe outfaces AT TOE OF Spirummy Weid	
OUTLET CHANNEL	SEE Spirrway	
EMERGENCY GATE	OPERATOR EXTENOS TO PRIOCE OVERHEAD.	OWNERS 'S REPRESENTATIVE COULD NOT LOCATE KEY TO PADLOCK.

UNGATED SPILLWAY
Sheet 1 of 1

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	GOOD CONDITION	
APPROACH CHANNEL	Reservoir	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	SHRINKAGE CRACKS Extend Along Bridge Abutming concrete.	TRICKLE FROM Some werp Houes.
BRIDGE AND PIERS	NO Piers Brioge in Good Condition	

INSTRUMENTATION

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1

Sheet 1 of 1

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
MONUMENTATION/SURVEYS	NONE AT SITE	
OBSERVATION WELLS		
WEIRS		
PTEZOMETERS		
OTHER	NOWE AT 5:TE	

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

# Sheet 1 of 1

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONDITION: Obstructions Debris Other	No deficiencies	
SLOPES	Mile AT dimester VERY STEEP AT DAMINGE CENTER.	
APROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOMES AND POPULATION	/ Juelling / Commercial Structure	SEE SKETCH IN Appendix D.

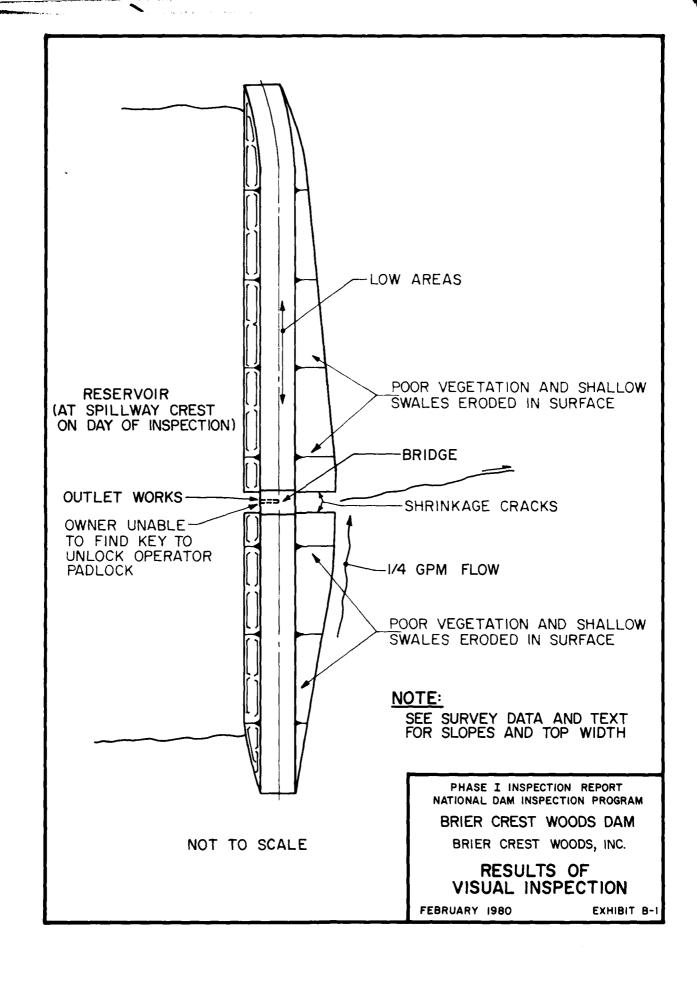
RESERVOIR AND WATERSHED

Sheet 1 of 1

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SLOPES	Mico	
SEDIMENTATION	No Reporter ofta	
WATERSHED DESCRIPTION	About 40% sparsely developed by Brief Crest Woods. Remainder woodso.	

NETT FLEMING CORDDRY	SUBJECT		FILE :	oors
AND CARPENTER. INC.	FOR			
HARRISBURG, PA. <u>ENU I. DAM</u>	COMPUTED BY	DATE CHECKED BY		DATE
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]]	·	7007.1	0	
/1				
/' a				
1 37				
1 3		1807.4	~	
1 3				
		1867.6 1805.94 1802.00	+25	
		1807.6 1805.94 1802.00		
			"	
			[	
				ξ
				8 5
( ) (		1806.7	47	20
1907.0				26.
00				30
<b>√</b> "				CREST WOOWS DAM E - TOP OF DAM
1/ 3		1306.9	1 +	265
				رت س
S			1	<b>y</b> 3
0 LE < #1.02				BRINK CREST WOOUS D. PROFILE - TOP OF DAM
•		1806.9	_	Ø.
3 3 5 7 8		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	60	
V.			ļ	
1 -6			1	
1/	•		1	
14		1806.8	14	
			1	
			1	
y		1806.9	<del> </del> -	
ENO T. DAM		.4	110	
	<del>-</del>	1807.4 1808.2	+50	
308	707			
4 4	7 7	B-9		

GANNETT FLEMING CORDDRY AND CARPENTER, INC. HARRISSURG, PA. Except Spiremay Spiremax જુ DESIGN TEMPLATE О П ADJACENT 20 SRIER CREST WOOUS DAM STN STASS COMMEDIATELY TO ů Scale :1"=10" 5 Section 0 9 30 123 ٥ B-10 0 ...



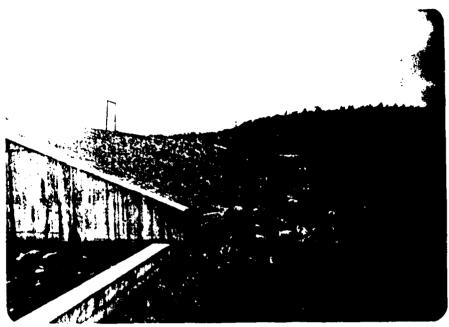
APPENDIX C
PHOTOGRAPHS



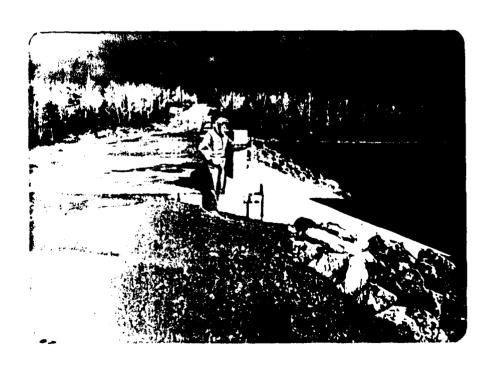
A. Upstream Slope



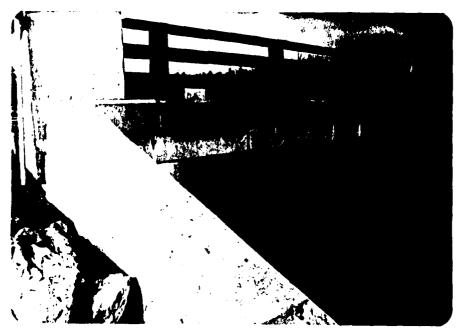
B. Downstream Slope C-1



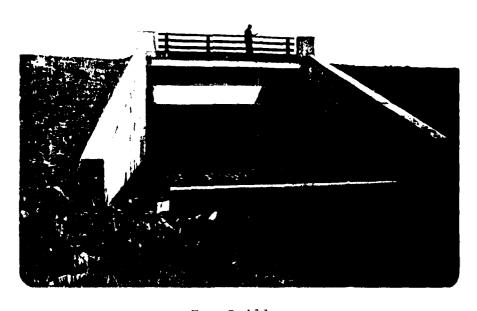
C. Downstream Slope



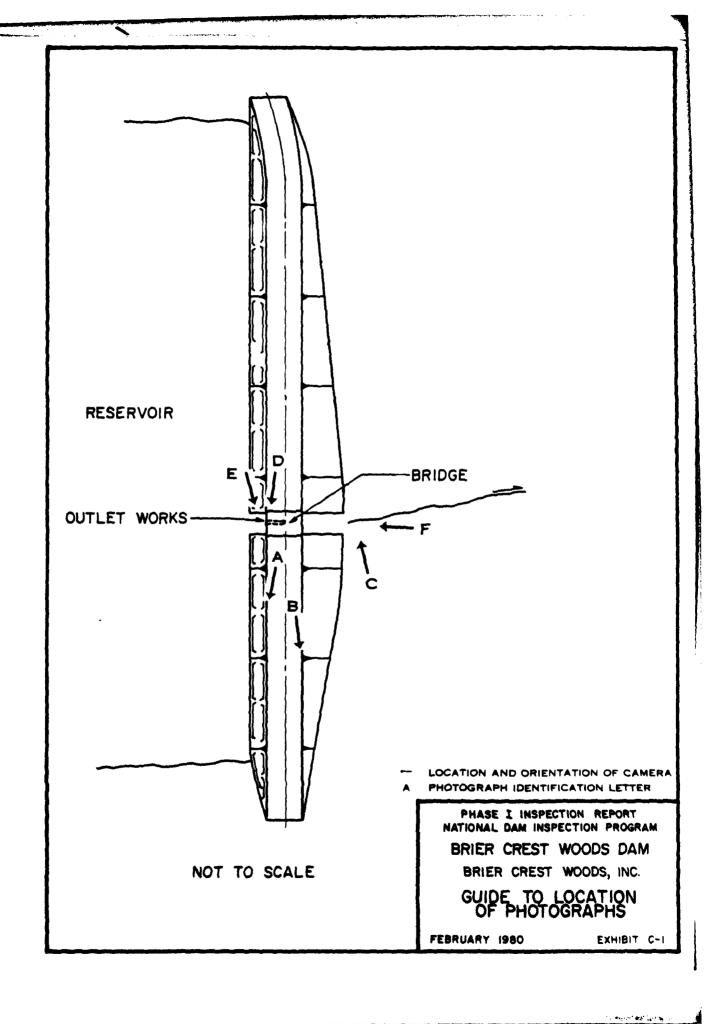
D. Sp.llway Bridge



E. Spillway Approach



F. Spillway



## APPENDIX D HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

#### APPENDIX D

#### HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

Spillway Capacity Rating:

In the recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), established criteria for rating the capacity of spillways. The recommended Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for the size (small, intermediate, or large) and hazard potential (low, significant, or high) classification of a dam is selected in accordance with the criteria. The SDF for those dams in the high hazard category varies between one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) and the PMF. If the dam and spillway are not capable of passing the SDF without overtopping failure, the spillway capacity is rated as inadequate. If the dam and spillway are capable of passing one-half of the PMF without overtopping failure, or if the dam is not in the high hazard category, the spillway capacity is not rated as seriously inadequate. A spillway capacity is rated as seriously inadequate if all of the following conditions exist:

- (a) There is a high hazard to loss of life from large flows downstream of the dam.
- (b) Dam failure resulting from overtopping would significantly increase the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam from that which would exist just before overtopping failure.
- (c) The dam and spillway are not capable of passing one-half of the PMF without overtopping failure.

#### Description of Model:

If the Owner has not developed a PMF for the dam, the watershed is modeled with the HEC-1DB computer program, which was developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The HEC-1DB computer program calculates a PMF runoff hydrograph (and percentages thereof) and routes the flows through both reservoirs and stream sections. In addition, it has the capability to simulate an overtopping dam failure. By modifying the rainfall criteria, it is also possible to model the 100-year flood with the program.

#### APPENDIX P

	Dei	AWARE		River Basin
ļ	Name of Stream	: TRIBUT	ARY TO TUNKHAN	NOCK CREEK
	Name of Dam:_	BRIER	CREST Woods	
	NDT ID NO ::	PA - 00 8	319	
	DER ID No .:	45-245		
Latitude:_	N 41° 02' 50'	<u>'</u> L	ongitude: 750	33'15"
Top of Dam	Elevation:	1807.0	(Design)	<del></del>
Streambed	Elevation: 17	91:0	Height of Dam:_	16 ft
Reservoir	Storage at Top	of Dam	Elevation:	acre-ft
Size Catego	ory: Small	<del></del>		- A A
nazaro Cat	egory: Sign	FICANT		e Section 5)
Spiriway D			00-YR TO 1/2 T	»ME
		SELECT	12 PMF	<del></del>
	Ţ	DOMDEAM	DAMO	
	<u>.</u>	PSTREAM	DAMS	
	Distance		Storage	
	from		at top of	
	Dam	Height	Dam Elevation	
Name	(miles)	(ft)	(acre-ft)	Domonico
Mante	(miles)	(10)	(acre-1t)	Remarks
Al				
NONE				
				<del></del>
	<del></del>			
	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	
		<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>
	מת	WNSTREAM	DAMS	
	<u>DC</u>	MNSTNIAM	DAMS	
NONE				
NONE				
				<del></del>
				<del></del>
			<del></del>	<del></del>

DELAWARE River Ba	sin		
Name of Stream: TRIB. TO TUNKHANNOCK C			
Name of Dam: BRICK CREST WOODS			
DETERMINATION OF PMF RAINFALL & UNIT HYDROGR	APH		
UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA;			
Drainage			
Sub- Area Cp Ct L Lca L' Tp	Map	Plate	
area   (square     miles   miles   miles   hours	Area	}	
miles) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	(7)	(8)	
		l	
A 0.48 0.45 2.1 1.15 0.42 NIA 1.69	2	B	
والمتبائل أوارجي والباوال أوالتها إليان والكثأ الاستباروي والمتار			
		I	
Total 0.48 (See Sketch on Sheet 0-4)			
(1) & (2): Snyder Unit Hydrograph coefficients	supp.	lied by	
Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers on m	aps a	nd	
plates referenced in (7) & (8)			
The following are measured from the outlet of t		barea:	
(3): Length of main watercourse extended to di			
(4): Length of main watercourse to the centroid			
The following is measured from the upstream end of the			
reservoir at normal pool:			
(5): Length of main watercourse extended to divide (6): $Tp=C_t \times (L \times L_{ca})^{0.3}$ , except where the centroid of			
(b): $Tp=C_t \times (L \times L_{ca})^{-0.5}$ , except where the c	entro	id of	
the subarea is located in the reservoir. Then			
$Tp=C_t \times (L^*)^{-0.6}$			
Initial flow is assumed at 1.5 cfs/sq. mile			
Computer Data: $QRCSN = -0.05$ (5% of peak flow)			
RTIOR = 2.0			
RAINFALL DATA:			
PMF Rainfall Index= 22.1 in., 24 hr., 200 sq. mi	le.		
Hydromet. 40 Hydromet.	્33્		
(Susquehanna Basin) (Other Bas	ins)		
Zone: N/A			
Geographic Adjustment			
Factor:			
Revised Index			
Rainfall: NIA 22.	<u></u>		
RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION (percent)			
Time Percent			
6 hours 111			
12 hours 423			
24 hours 133			
48 hours 142			
72 hours			
96 hours			

GANNETT FLEMING CORDDRY AND CARPENTER. INC. HARRISBURG, PA. BRIER CREST WOODS DAM ROUTE 903 TUNKHANNOCK CREEK SYSTEM PROBABLE PATH OF PLOWING WHICH, SHOULD DAM FAILURE OCCUR. SLOPE OF ROAD PA 903 dusking SKETCH SMALL CULVERT OF 5 Y STEM AND DOWN STREAM CONDITIONS TUNKHANNOCK CREEK

DOWNSTREAM CONDITIONS

Data for Dam at Outlet of Suba	rea A (see Sketch on Sheet 0-4)
Name of Dam: BRIER CRE	st Woods
SPILLWAY DATA:	Existing Design
-	Conditions Conditions
Top of Dam Elevation	180/7 1807 0
Spillway Crest Elevation	1806.7 1807.0 1802.0 1902.0
Spillway Head Available (ft)	4.7 5.0
Type Spillway	NEAR - OGEE
"C" Value - Spillway Crest Length - Spillway (ft)	SEE FOLLOWING SHEET
Spillway Peak Discharge (cfs)	923 973
Auxiliary Spillway Crest Elev.	N/A N/A
Auxiliary Spill. Head Avail. (	ft)
Type Auxiliary Spillway "C" Value - Auxiliary Spill. (	ft.)
Crest Length - Auxil. Spill. (	ft) NIA NIA
Auxiliary Spillway	
Peak Discharge (cfs) Combined Spillway Discharge (c	fs) 923 973
Spillway Rating Curve: SEE	SHEET FOLLOWING
Elevation Q Spillway (cfs) Q	Auxiliary Spillway (cfs) Combined (cfs
1802.0	NIA
1803.0 85	SEE G
1804.0 257 1805.0 503	- Spirrmay
1805.5 638	
1806.0 780	
1806.5 888	
1806.7 923 1857.0 973	
<u> </u>	<del></del>
	NIA
OUTLET WORKS RATING:	Outlet 1 Outlet 2 Outlet 3
Invert of Outlet	1791.5
Invert of Inlet	179/.7
Type Diameter (ft) = D	12"CMP IN CONCRETE
Length (ft) = L	<del>-/3'</del>
Area (sq. ft) = A	.79
N	.024
K Entrance K Exit	<u> </u>
K Friction=29.1 <sub>N</sub> <sup>2</sup> L/R <sup>4</sup> /3	/.0
Sum of K	2.88
$(1/K)^{0.5} = C$	
Maximum Head (ft) = HM $Q = CA \sqrt{2g(HM)}(cfs)$	<u> </u>
Q Combined (cfs)	<u> </u>

UBJECT	 FILE NO	
	 SHEET NO	OP SHEETS
_		

Spillway RATING CURVE

Weir - Similar to "Kings Handbook

OR HYDRAULICS" FIG 73

C = 3.15 + .24 H C max = 3.9

HEAD	C	Q = CLH 1.5	POOL = HEAD + 1802
O	3.15	0	1802.0
0.5	3,28	29	1802.5
/	3.40	85	1803.0
1.5	3.52	161	1803.
2	3.64	257	1804.0
ع. ج	3.77	371	1804.5
3	3.89	503	1805.0
3.5	3.9	638	1805.5
4	3.9	780	1906.0
4.5	3.9	931	1806.5
5.0	3.9	1090	1807.0

- LOW CHORD = 1805.94 = 1806



USE ORIFICE EQUATION A = 4x25=100 Q = 0.7x 100 x \( \frac{29}{29} \text{ (Pool-1804)}

 PcoL
 Q

 1806.5
 888

 1806.7
 923

 1807.0
 973

 1810.0
 1376

Data for Dam at Outl	et of Subarea	A(See	sketch on	Sheet D-4)
Name of Dam: BRIE	R CREST	Woods		
STORAGE DATA:				
		Storag	ge	
	Area	million		
Elevation	(acres)	gals	acre-ft	Remarks
1789.4 =ELEVO*	0	0	0	
1802.0 = ELEV 1	26.2 = A1 28,4	33	110 =S1 238	DER RECOLI:
1807.0	28.5		247	
1820.0	35			
<del></del>				
# ELEVO = ELEV1 - ## Planimetered con	$(3S_1/A_1)$ tour at least	t 10 <b>feet</b> a	above top of	`dam
Reservoir Area a watershed.	t Normal Pool	l is 9	percent of	subarea
BREACH DATA: Not	Used			
See Appendix B f	or sections	and existin	ng profile o	of the dam.
Soil Type from Visua	l Inspection	:		
Maximum Permissible (from Q = $CLH^{3/2} = V$	Velocity (Plant A and depth	ate 28, EM = (2/3) x	1110-2-1601 H) & A = L	fps depth
$HMAX = (4/9 V^2/C^2)$	) =	_ft., C = _	Top of I	am El.=
HMAX + Top of Dam (Above is elevation	El. = at which fai	lure would	= FAILEL start)	
Dam Breach Data:				
BRWID = Z = ELBM =	(side si	lopes of bi of breach	reach) elevation,	
WSEL = T FAIL=	(normal	pool eleva	ation)	
T FAIL=	mins =	hrs	(time for br develop)	each to

GANNETT FLEMING CORDDRY	BUBJECTFILE NO
AND CARPENTER, INC.	
HARRISBURG, PA.	POR
	COMPUTED BY DATE CHECKED BY DATE

### SELECTED COMPUTER OUTPUT EXISTING CONDITIONS MULTI- RATIO ANALYSIS

ITEM	PAGE
INPUT	D-9
SUMMARY OF PEAK FLOWS	D-10
Brier CREST Woods DAMS	D-11

				;							
•	-			ž	LIGNAL	DAN LASP	MATIONAL DAT INSPECTION PROGRAM	#OSK A #			
~	42				FRIBUTAR	7 TO TUN	TRIBUTARY TO TUNKHANNOCK CREEK	CREEK			
•	A3				BRIE	R CREST	BRIER CREST WOODS DAN	*			
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		9	5770					•	}		ì
1	7	-1.5	-0.05	2.0							
15	_	-	<b>-</b>	i				-			
9	5	g.	UTE THRO	ROUTE THROUGH DAM							
11	,		:		-						
=======================================	. 5	-			•			-1802	7		
0	76 18	1802	1803	1804	1805	1805.5	1806	1806.5	1806.7	1807	1810
20	2	0	80.55	257	503	638	780	80 80	923	973	1376
21	¥ \$	0	26.2	35							,
22	\$£1789.4	*	1802	1820							
23	81 38	1802									
26	\$01806.7	7.									
25	7	-	20	320	435	057	735	800			
92	\$V1806.7		1806.8	1806.9	1807	1807.1	1807.6	1810			
27	<b>×</b>	_									

FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND) AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS AREA PLAN RATIO 1 RATIO 2 RATIO 5 RATIO 6 1.00 .80 .60 .50 .60 .30
	LOWS RATIO
. ILONE TERS )	PLIED TO FLURATIO 4 1
IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)	RATIOS APPLIED RATIO 3 RATI
ET PER SEC UARE MILES	RATIO 2
78 1C FE	1.00
ARE.	¥ .
FLOWS	1,
	AREA
	STATION

313. Be85)( 237. 6,71)( 1042. 834. 625. 521. 417. 29.5134 23.6134 17.7134 14.7634 11.8034 879. 710. 521. 429. 335. 24.8834 20.1234 14.7634 12.1434 94.734 1.243 HTDROCRAPH AT OF ERATION ROUTED TO

D-10

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

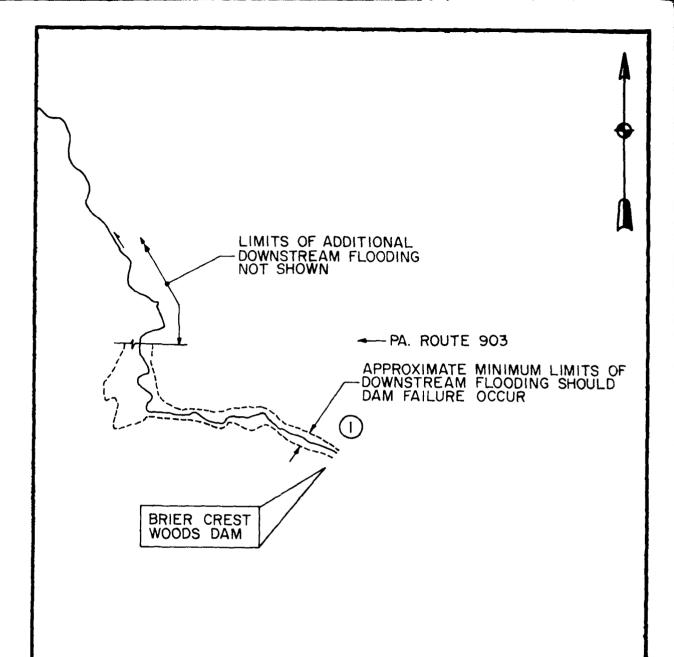
	TINE OF FAILURE HOURS	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
1806.70 1806.70 538. 923.	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS	42.75 42.75 43.00 43.00 43.20
	DURATION OVER TOP MOURS	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
SPILLMAY CREST 1802-00 110.	MAXIHUM OUTFLOW CFS	879. 710. 521. 829. 335.
VALUE • 00 10• 0•	HAXBRUM Storage AC-FT	231. 242. 193. 182. 172.
INITIAL VALUE 1802-00 110-	HAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	
ELEVATION Storage Outflow	MAKIMUM Meservoir Nosoelev	1805.75 1805.75 1805.07 1804.70 1804.32
	RATIO OF OF	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0

c • <u>•</u> • c (

GANNETT FLEMING CORDDRY	SUBJECTFILE NO
AND CARPENTER. INC.	SHEET NOOFSHEET
HARRISBURG, PA.	FOR
	COMPUTED BY DATE CHECKED BY DATE

SUMMARY OF PERTINENT DATA
EXISTING CONDITIONS
PMF RAINFALL = 25.11"

	PME	1/2 PMF
RUNDEF (INCHES)	22.93	11.47
INFLOW (CFS)	1042	521
OUTFLOW (CFS)	879	429
FREE BOAKE (FT)	0.24	2.0



#### NOTES:

- I. LIMITS OF DOWNSTREAM FLOODING ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON VISUAL OBSERVATIONS. THIS MAP SHOULD NOT BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE EMERGENCY OPERATION AND WARNING PLAN.
- 2. CIRCLED NUMBERS INDICATE STATIONS USED IN COMPUTER ANALYSIS.

2000 0 2000 SCALE: I IN. = 2000 FT. PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

BRIER CREST WOODS DAM BRIER CREST WOODS, INC.

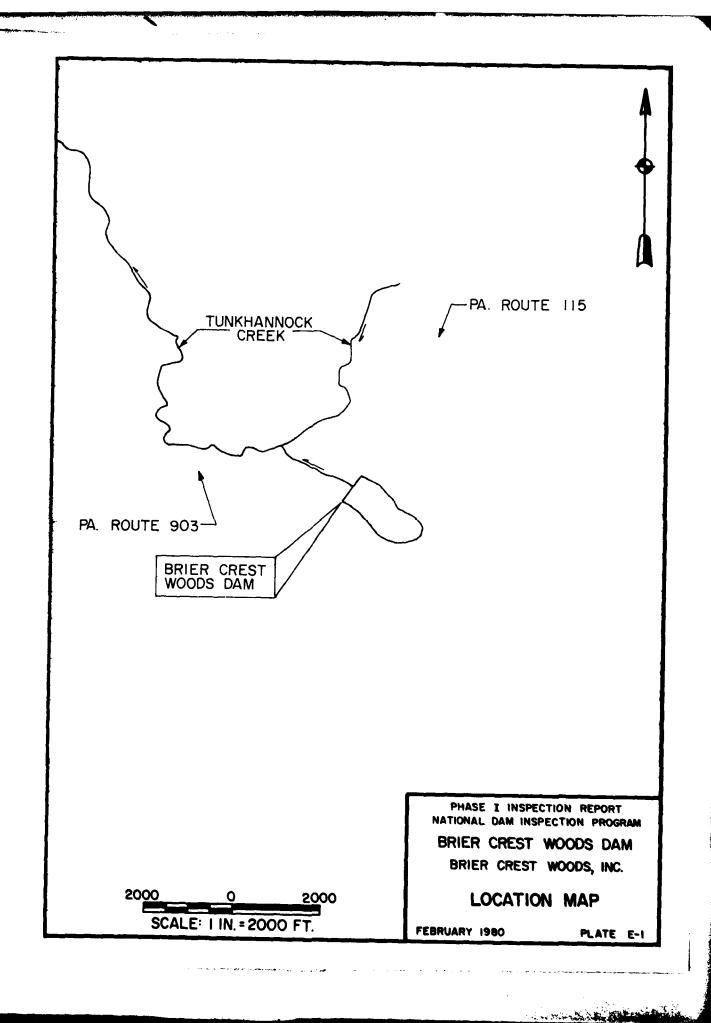
DOWNSTREAM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FEBRUARY 1980

EXHIBIT D-1

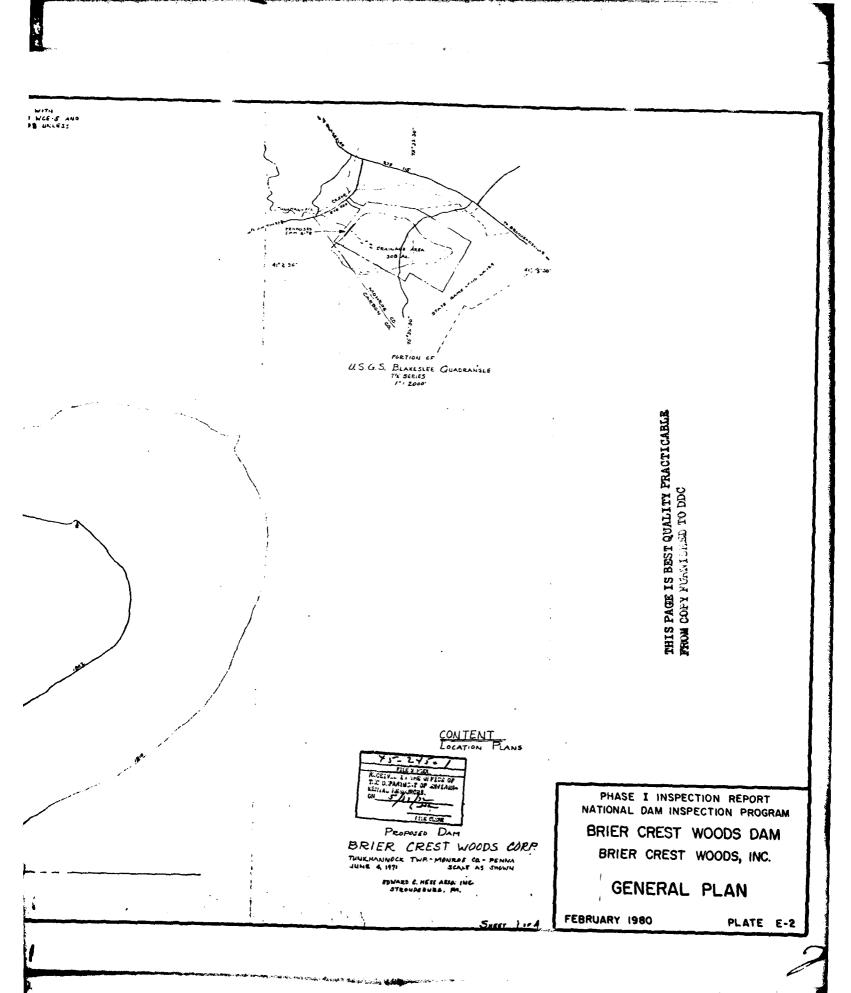
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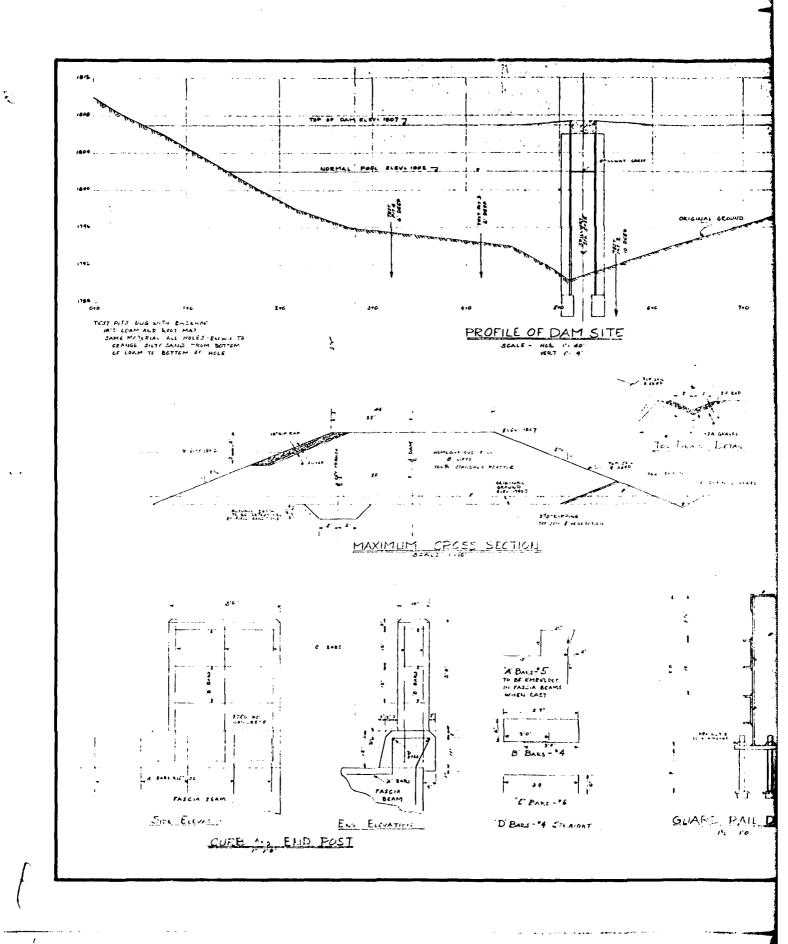
APPENDIX E
PLATES



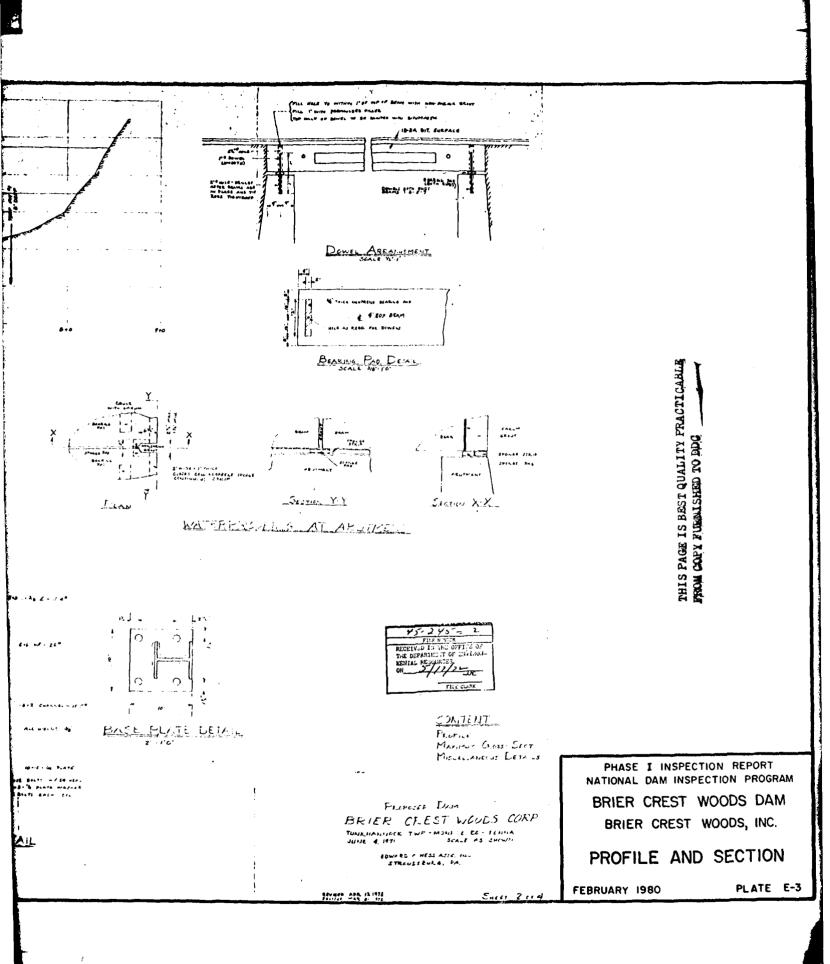
CONSTRUCTION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE DEPT OF FORESTS AND WATERS FORM DEPT OF THANSPORTATION FORM 40 CTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON PLANS 1850 WATER SURFACE AFER + 26.2 AC. WATER SLEFACE ELEX - 1802 GENERAL PLAN
SCALE PLICE
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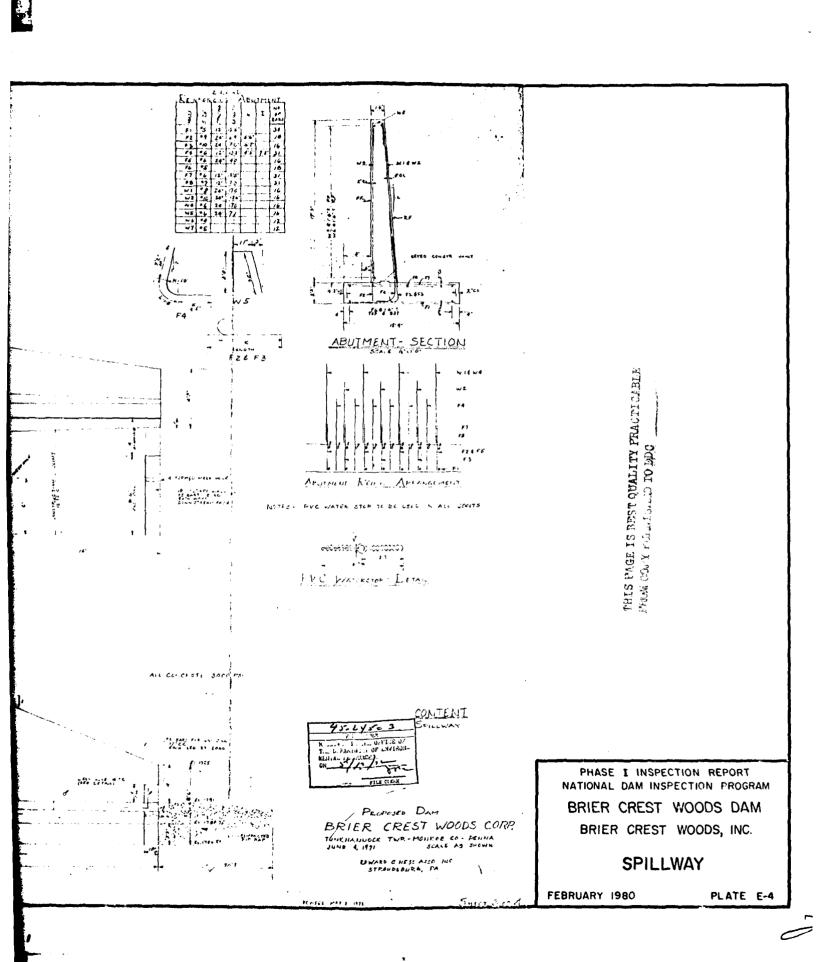


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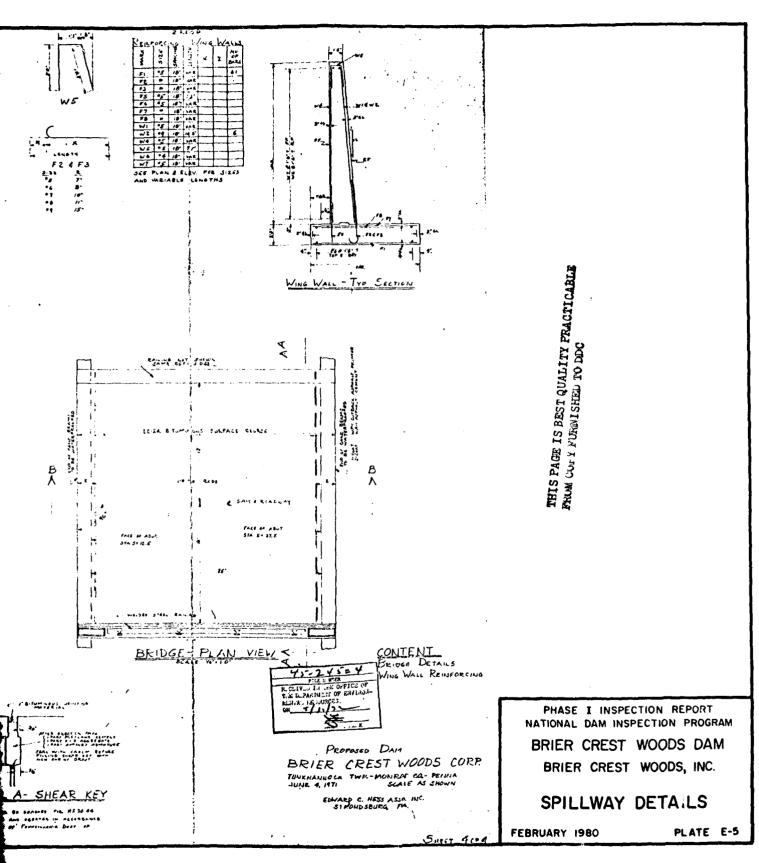
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C. Santing and Section

APPENDIX F

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#### APPENDIX F

#### GEOLOGY

Brier Crest Woods Dam is located in Monroe County within the Appalachian Plateau Province. The most pronounced topographic feature in the area is Camelback Mountain, which is a part of the Pocono Plateau Escarpment. The escarpment has a well-defined southwestward trend from Camelback Mountain, but is more irregular between Camelback and Mt. Pocono, which lies to the north. Streams east of the escarpment drain directly to the Delaware River, while those to the west drain to the Lehigh River.

The Pocono Plateau Section lies to the west of the escarpment. This area is relatively flat, with local relief seldom exceeding 100 feet. The topography has been greatly influenced by continental glaciation. Many features were created by deposition of glacial materials. The entire plateau lacks well-developed drainage.

East of the escarpment is the Glaciated Low Plateaus Section of the province. This area is characterized by pre-glacial erosional topography with locally-thick glacial deposits. Local relief is generally 100 to 300 feet.

Bedrock units of the sections described above are the lithified sediments of offshore marine, marginal marine, deltaic and fluvial environments associated with the Devonian Period. These units include siltstones of the Mahantango Formation, siltstones and shales of the Trimmers Rock Formation, and seven mapped members of the Catskill Formation. These members include sandstones, siltstones, and shales of the Towamensing Member; sandstone, siltstone and shale of the Walcksville member; sandstones, siltstones and shale of the Beaverdam Run Member; sandstone and shale in the Long Run Member; sandstones and conglomerates in the Packerton Member; and sandstones and conglomerates in the Duncannon Member.

Brier Crest Woods Dam is underlain by the Poplar Gap Member of the Catskill Formation. The Poplar Gap Member is predominantly a gray sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone with interbedded siltstones and shales. Sandstones present are thick-bedded, fine-to coarse-grained and exhibit very low primary porosity due to a clay and silica matrix. Effective porosity results from fractures and parting planes. Conglomeratic sandstone occurs primarily as concentrates of sub-round to round quartz pebbles. The siltstones and shales at the site are thin-bedded and also have low porosity.

The rocks are well-indurated and generally are not susceptible to slope failure; however, the presence of well-developed bedding and joint planes will result in some rockfall from vertical and high-angle cut slopes.

Bedrock is entirely overlain by glacial till of Late Wisconsin Age. This till is an unsorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. It is moderately cohesive and is derived locally from the sandstones of the Catskill Formation. Thickness of the till varies from 5 to 75 feet. The dam is founded on this till.

